

## **APPENDIX I**

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### **CHICAGO TODAY**

**Editorial, June 25, 1972**

#### **CHICAGO'S OWN STORM TROOPERS**

Thursday, June 22, 1972, may rank as a historic day in Chicago politics—the day when the once awesome Democratic organization under Mayor Richard J. Daley booted away the reputation it had been building for 17 years. After the goon-squad raids by Democratic regulars on independent groups trying to caucus, it will no longer be possible to think of Daley and his top men as political geniuses. It may take some effort to think of them as moderately bright.

Hundreds of Daley loyalists invaded seven of the eight meetings called Thursday night by rival independent Democrats seeking to elect an “alternative” slate of delegates to the national convention. They broke up the meetings, bawled down speakers with the help of bullhorns, seized podiums and “elected” their own chairmen. In the course of these proceedings, they also beat up two men, roughed up others, pulled the hair of women delegates, held one caucus chairman in the meeting hall against his will, and kicked over quite a lot of furniture. For an organization in power, it was the most striking example of activist politics since Hitler fielded his storm troopers.

It is almost incidental to all this that the hoodlum tactics failed. The seven raided meetings simply moved elsewhere (the eighth was held in a private home), and the independents accomplished just what they had intended—choosing a 51-member alternative delegation.

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The net effect of the loyalist raids was to strengthen the challengers' cause immeasurably while discrediting the Daley machine from top to bottom. And they could not conceivably have had any other result. The arrogance of this attempt to bully the dissidents into line is matched only by its stupidity.

Daley (assuming that he ordered the raids, and we can't see any other possibility) assigned to his own men the role of whip-wielding Cossacks riding down the peasants who dared to protest. And he didn't restrict this privilege to louts like Ald. Vito Marzullo [25th], who has no reputation to lose anyway. The strong-arm squads included men like Neil Hartigan, candidate for lieutenant-governor of Illinois; Matthew Danaher, clerk of the Circuit court, who is running for reelection; Ald. Michael Bilandic, who represents Daley's own 11th ward; and Richard M. Daley, the mayor's son.

Is there anything the Democratic organization could have done to weaken itself more drastically in an election contest or give its rivals a more spectacular boost? We are not yet accustomed to thinking of Richard J. Daley as a political dolt, but at this rate it won't take long.

## **APPENDIX II**

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### **CHICAGO SUN-TIMES**

**Editorial, June 24, 1972**

#### **MUSCLE POLITICS**

In using beer hall putsch tactics to break up meetings of political rivals. Mayor Daley's organization Democrats have fallen back on muscle as their main argument in the difference of opinion over selection of delegates to the Democratic National Convention. They gave the appearance of the unruly 1968 convention all over again, disgracing themselves and Chicago.

Hundreds of Daley Democrats disrupted seven of eight meetings called to elect rival delegates to their slate to the Democratic convention. The Daley mob used bullhorns and in some instances strongarm tactics to try to prevent their political challengers from conducting their lawful business.

This was the second time this week meetings have been taken over by bullhorn-using storm troopers. The other one, Tuesday night, was, ironically, a meeting called by Daley establishment people to provide an audience for Police Supt. James B. Conlisk Jr. That takeover, accomplished by bullhorn, was by Renault Robinson and uniformed members of the Afro-American Patrolmen's League. There is no moral difference between what he did and what Mayor Daley's forces, including his own son, did Thursday night.

In both instances, the right of the people to peaceful assembly and free speech was denied through bully-boy tactics. The Thursday night raids were particularly pernicious because they were obviously directed by the party leadership and not the result of spontaneous reaction at the meetings.

Despite the effort of the regular Democrats to intimidate their rivals or prevent them from acting, the challengers, by adjourning the disrupted meetings and gathering elsewhere, managed to elect an alternate slate of 51 delegates to the convention.

Election was by those delegates defeated by Daley forces in the primary. The challengers will meet today to elect eight more delegates at large and they are entitled to police protection, if necessary, to prevent disruption.

Whether or not those persons can or will be substituted for the Daley delegates to the convention remains to be seen. The decision will be made by the credentials committee of the convention. The attempt to prevent the selection of the rival group certainly suggests the Daley Democrats are unsure of their own standing. On the other hand, there is no precedent for the selection of an alternative delegation through the means the rival group took. But they were entitled to hold their meetings and to proceed with their challenge.

The dispute grows out of new rules adopted by the Democratic Party requiring convention delegations to be widely representative of the citizenry, by sex, race and age. The Daley delegates do not meet the requirements but they insist they are qualified because they were elected in an open primary. The challengers say they were secretly slated and backed by the organization in violation of the new party rules.

Although they argue their delegation is authentic, Daley Democrats yesterday yielded to a ruling that their selections for the convention committees on platform, credentials and rules were out of order because they contained only four women and 14 men. They reshuffled the selections. Actually, according to Jacob M. Arvey, outgoing Democratic national committeeman, the Democratic State Central Committee last fall recommended to Illinois Democratic legislators that they change the statutory requirements to effect the reforms, which they did. The Daley people should have understood the new requirements.

To avoid the charge against themselves that they made against the Daley organization, the challengers opened their meetings to the public for discussion and nominations. The Daley people took advantage of this by storming in and trying to take over the meetings by electing their own chairmen. They claimed the challengers were voting undemocratically. But it was a case of the challenged trying to take over the machinery of their challengers.

This incident simply bolsters the general impression, held by many across the country that the democratic process does not function in Chicago, that elections are stacked and that rowdyism runs rampant.

### APPENDIX III

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## CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

Editorial, June 24, 1972

### DALEY'S PEOPLE MAKE A POINT

The tactics of Mayor Daley's organization stalwarts in busting up the meetings of rival Democratic challengers Thursday night were worthier of the Gashouse Gang than a modern political party. Using persuasive methods ranging from bullhorns to shoulders and fists, the "regulars" succeeded in breaking up seven out of eight meetings called to elect rival delegates to the Democratic National Convention.

Admittedly, the legalities are intricate. The Daley people contend that their slate of delegates was duly elected by the voters in an open primary and that ought to be that. The challengers say that the regular organization broke party rules in slating their delegates secretly and therefore the slate has no standing.

The struggle promises a lively session before the convention's credentials committee, and that's the place it should—and doubtless will—be finally adjudicated.

But there seems to be a point at which the Daley organization blows its lid in the face of challenge to its divine right to rule. And it is at that point, dependably, that any pretense to "democratic" process is shoved aside in favor of strong-arm persuasion.

A man from Mars might wonder how an organization so big on law-and-order could square this ready resort to the lead-pipe philosophy of persuasion.

But a man from Mars couldn't be expected to have a PhD in political science, Chicago-style.

